

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

observed among their furniture into the street. There had no sooner succeeded in doing so than the building occupied by Samuel Randolph was discovered to be on fire. The fire bells and church bells were soon rung, and the alarm given, which helped to increase the crowd and bring out the firemen. One of the engine companies attempted to get to work, but was driven off by a mob by the mob. The house adjoining, occupied by John Waters, shared the same fate; and soon the next one, occupied by C. Coe, was also in flames. The remaining buildings, occupied by J. McLam and Phillips were also destroyed.

one hundred patients in the marine hospital who may be thrown out into the open air, exposed to the dead atmosphere, and not but result in causing the death of a large number.

About ten o'clock a steam tug arrived with two hundred marines, accompanied by Surveyor Hart and Captain John W. Bennett. The marines were immediately stationed over the public stores, and ordered not to molest the crowd or mob unless an attempt was made to enter the public store houses. It was stated that there were

fifty police sent down, but up to one o'clock none of them had made their appearance.

MORE ABOUT THE GOLD DISCOVERIES-ON THE PLATTE.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 1st.]

A gentleman of this city has put us in possession of

letter dated Fort Laramie on the 18th August, giving some additional and more reliable particulars in regard to recent discoveries of gold on the South Platte river. We attach more importance to the statements of this gentleman because the gentleman who received it here vouches for the entire truthfulness of the writer. We give the plot of this letter.

At the time of writing he had just returned from Cheyenne, where he had been on a business trip.

ry Creek. The Cherokee company had returned home before the writer arrived there, having prospect of Cherokee Creek, Balston's Fork, and Long's Creek, without having found much gold. Thinking it would not pay, they became discouraged and went home. Captain Russell, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, who was with them, remained to prospect still further, and after their departure was very successful. The writer saw where they had been digging, and from the amount of work done at each

place, and the amount of gold obtained, he thinks the prospect a very good one. The product is said to be very irregular. The first diggings are about four miles up the Platte river, and about half a mile from the river to wards Cherry Creek. Here two or three men would work with a rocker, while the others were on the look-out for better diggings, and they made from seven to ten dollars per man each day. After working here a few

days, getting all the gold they could, they moved out about three miles, and rather up the river in a ravine; here they worked in the same way, making from eight to ten dollars per day, till the diggings failed. Then they moved again to the river, about six miles from the first work, and the proceeds were about as good. Mr. Russell says he has gotten as much as three dwt. of p. pan, and the three men with the rocker have obtained from one day's working of one hundred buckets of earth

The writer examined the country for several miles round and up the river, and expresses the opinion that five and six dollars per day can be obtained by severing a hundred men, without any further discoveries. As Mr.

Russell's company was weak, he would not attempt to winter there, and they were deterred from looking out for something better, and this winter will return to the settlements. The writer sends in ten dwts. of the gold obtained from Russell's party.

The whole country was covered with elk, antelope, and deer, and herds of sheep were to be found all through the mountains. These are the essential statements contained

**A DUEL BETWEEN A NEW YORKER AND
FRENCH OFFICER.**

[From the French correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, Paris, Aug. 12.]

The news has just reached here that Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, of New York, has fought a duel with the Marquis de Giffet, a lieutenant in the French army. The

quies Gaius, a Frenchman in the French army. It appears that Mr. Bristed had written an article for a New York journal, which reflected rather severely on the regiment implicated in the Péné duels, and in which certain persons, if I mistake not, are called by name. The article was, by a French gentleman high in place, forwarded to Paris, and the consequence was that the Marquis de Gaius, having ascertained that Mr. Bristed was the author of the article, repaired to Baden Baden, Mr. Bristed

usual summer residence, and there demanded satisfaction for the insult. The demand being made on a Sunday was declined, (Sunday being a day of rest,) but the willingness expressed to "come up to time" on Monday following. It was agreed by the respective friends that the duel should be fought at Strasburg, with new pistols, which had not been used by either party and that they should fight fifty feet *barriere*—that is, ac-

vancing towards each other from that distance and firing at each other as they pleased. They met according to these terms, and exchanged shots, neither of them wounding his antagonist. Mr. Brisked then withdrew and apologized for the offensive articles, and the principals and seconds shook hands, declaring the matter honorably and satisfactorily adjusted on both sides.

It is a very novel circumstance to encounter a live tiger in the streets of London, but owing to the unfastening of the door of a cage in which was confined a fine specimen of the Bengal tiger, the animal jumped into the thoroughfare, near the docks from which it had just been imported.

brought. It encountered a little boy, said to be about ten years old, took him up by the arm in his jaws and a cat would a mouse, carried him a short distance and then let him go, on being struck with a crowbar. The boy was not touched by this instrument, as we supposed. He was taken to the London Hospital immediately afterwards, (October 26th,) when it was found that the injuries were not of grave moment. The teeth of the tiger had penetrated the fleshy part of his leg.

arm in three or four places, and there were a few scratches about the head—nothing more—from which, of course, the most favorable recovery could be anticipated. There is no doubt the tiger did not altogether feel at home amongst a number of vehicles in a crowded street, and must have felt somewhat cowed; the jump upon the boy must have been of the most feeble character, without the "tremendous velocity" for which this animal

so celebrated in India, and of which Pliny speaks in his Natural History. The tiger is active, powerful, and ferocious, and is more dreaded than the lion, because it is more insidious in its attacks, and prowls about by day as well as at night. The spring of a tiger on an elephant is a tiger hunting in India, is a circumstance which causes considerable alarm to those in the immediate proximity. Occasionally they have been injured, and Boudoures mentions that the scratch of a tiger is sometimes enough

A traveller crossing the great plains has met the inevitable musquito. "I had thought," says he, "that cats were the only animals that were not stung by mosquitoes. I was wrong. I was out, as that of a cat is said to be: but those persons who have been wounded by the teeth or claws, if not killed, generally recover easy enough."

MUSQUITOES ON THE PLAINS.

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when I had left the States I had bid farewell to the "skeeter," but no such thing; every spear of grass on the plains seems to be a homestead on which the largest kinds of families are raised and located. The Missouri river-bottom insect by that name is an agreeable companion compared with the plains' article. I have seen the Orleans gallinipper and the Cairo snapping-turtle specimen, but the mosquito of this region has a cross

both the vulture and the wolf in him. He don't buzz and sing around your ears, but he howls and takes right hold, and in pulling him loose great care should be taken or else you will break off his bill like a pipe stem, leaving a black mark or stump sticking on your face, which in large quantities makes the pidgin' traveller resemble a tattooed New Zealand chief. You can't bar them out for they chew textile fabrics right up, and smoke don't

affect them at least, although I am credibly informed from a source in which I place the greatest reliance—on of our mule-drivers—that fire well applied has been known to kill them."